

## PUJO PROBES GOLD TO STOCK EXCHANGE PLAIN

Federal Regulation, but Not Incorporation, To Be Recommended to Congress.

### WILL CHALLENGE PROTEST

Ramifications of Operations Bring Exchange Within National Regulatory Power, Assert Investigators.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Jan. 26.—The twenty thousand word protest against federal regulation filed by the New York Stock Exchange with the New York stock exchange investigating committee probably will have little effect upon the House investigators when they begin this week the ground work of the committee's report to the House.

The committee has practically determined to recommend some form of federal regulation, and this has been apparent during the recent hearings. It is learned, however, that the committee probably will not go so far as to suggest federal incorporation, realizing that such a suggestion would meet with opposition from state's rights Democrats in the House.

Members of the Pujol committee have not formally considered the lengthy brief of the stock exchange, which is an elaboration upon the views expressed before the committee by representatives of that organization, but there was no indication tonight that the Pujol probers have changed their private opinions that the exchange is in need of regulation.

### Regulation Needed, They Say.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, and Chairman Pujol have indicated that regulation of the stock exchange of the country is the first step toward the curb of the "money trust."

The committee, it is believed here, will attempt to challenge the statement of the New York Stock Exchange that "No regulation whatever is within the power of Congress." It is privately held by some of the members of the "money trust" committee that the stock exchange does an interstate business, using the mails and telegraph, and that their operations extend across state lines, thus bringing such institutions within the regulatory power of Congress.

This view, it is reported, will be embraced in the recommendations of the committee, which will be made during the present session of Congress.

On the other hand, the admission of the New York exchange that "We are far from asserting that the state is without any power of regulation" furnishes the committee grounds for working out a joint plan of federal and state control. State's rights Democrats probably are not expected to combat the idea that the exchanges may be incorporated by the state, but that the federal government may exercise a supervisory power on the basis that the exchanges do practically a nationwide business through their connections.

### Cannot Stop Certain Transactions.

The belief is expressed in the Stock Exchange argument that no law, either by state or nation, will stop certain transactions. It is further asserted that the members of the Stock Exchange are better able to control its affairs than any legislative authority. The brief adds:

"That the state may legislate with respect to transactions such as improper manipulation is unquestionable. How effectively it can legislate as to such matters is another question. Hopes and expectations in that direction are apt to be in the inverse ratio of accurate knowledge of the actual facts. The state, by interfering with and diminishing the responsible self-government of such an exchange, that we argue against as detrimental in an incalculable degree as well to the interests of the public as those of the exchange."

Defending the rules of the Stock Exchange, the brief declares that its business is neither of interstate nor foreign character, "nor do its operations in any respect come within the sphere of the federal jurisdiction."

Rules of the exchange, the brief declares, prohibit manipulation, short selling and general gambling, reports of which are said to be exaggerated by the general public. The answer to all charges against the exchange is said to lie in the statement that all transactions are matters between customer and broker, with which the exchange has nothing to do so long as highest standards of business honesty are maintained.

### Many Decisions Cited.

The brief also contains many legal decisions submitted to prove that the Stock Exchange cannot be subject to the interstate commerce act.

Chairman Pujol does not discuss for publication the brief received to-day by the committee, but it is learned that the committee is at work on various suggestions for federal regulation of all stock exchanges. Chairman Pujol said he was unaware until this afternoon that the brief had been mailed from New York, but that it probably would be incorporated in the record of the hearings, which are now closed, so far as this session is concerned, except for the statement of William Rockefeller.

Members of the Pujol committee will begin to-morrow to digest the views of the Stock Exchange, but they probably will not be taken at face value.

### TEMPERATURE WILL DROP

Fair Weather To Be Followed by Colder on Thursday.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Pressure distribution over the northern hemisphere to-day, according to the weekly Weather Bureau bulletin, indicates that after rains and snows to-night and Monday from the upper Lake region, eastward the weather will be generally fair over the Middle and Northern districts east of the Mississippi River during the first half of the week. In the Southern district there will be rains.

Following the eastward movement of a depression now over the upper Lake region, and Ontario there will be a considerable fall in temperature north of the Ohio River and in the lower Mississippi and upper Mississippi valleys, but no unusually low temperatures are expected. A disturbance will appear over the north Pacific Coast and British Columbia early in the week, attended by rains and snows. It will move eastward and south-eastward, reaching the northern plains states Tuesday or Wednesday and lower temperatures that will reach the northern portion of the South by the end of the week, when another disturbance should appear in the far Northwest.

## MEXICO WILSON'S PROBLEM

Conditions Annoy U. S., but Taft Will Not Interfere.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Jan. 26.—Conditions in Mexico continue to annoy the administration, but little short of a cataclysm will sway President Taft from his determination not to interfere. The Mexican problem will be left to President-elect Wilson.

Consuls and consular agents are keeping the Department of State posted on the situation in every part of Mexico, so the new administration will be put in possession of all the facts promptly.

At present the State Department is most interested in conditions at Vera Cruz and Acapulco, threatened by the rebels. The greatest difficulty will be to afford a refuge for Americans at Vera Cruz, while the Denver is at Acapulco.

W. W. Canada, consul at Vera Cruz, asserts that commercial, industrial and agricultural conditions have been unsatisfactory and that there is no prospect of improvement.

"There exists an insecurity of life and property which has not only suspended many existing industries but has also prevented new enterprises," he says. "Strikes have become frequent in every kind of work. Plantation owners are already hampered by these conditions, and in all other imports have declined, and the probability will continue to decline, and the United States will not suffer more than any other country."

### U. S. WILL WARN MINES

Weather Bureau Offers Aid in Preventing Explosions.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The United States Weather Bureau is offering mine owners throughout the country that it will inform them if they so desire, when extra precautions should be taken to guard against explosions resulting from atmospheric pressure conditions. The Weather Bureau declares that "when there is a marked fall in atmospheric pressure the chances of mine explosions are greatly increased."

Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, expressed the fear to-day that "the warnings themselves may lead to the risks and dangers in mines where gases occur in dangerous quantities." Investigations have been going on during the last two years, he said, as to the influence of weather conditions, especially atmospheric pressure, as indicated by the barometer, upon the amount of gas in coal mines, but the results obtained have not been conclusive. Dr. Holmes added:

"As to the value of warnings, that will depend upon the way in which they are used. If they lead to make miners and operators less careful when they are issued and not less careful at other times, they may do good in mines where gases occur in dangerous quantities. If, however, they should serve to make miners and operators less careful during the extended intervals between the receipt of such warnings, the result would be the hazards of mining in these coal mines, and thus indirectly to the cause of disaster. It should be remembered that the larger portion of the mine explosions in the numerous coal fields are dust explosions, and most of these occur in the absence of any atmospheric pressure."

Professor Edward H. Bowen, of the Weather Bureau, has said there was no doubt that atmospheric pressure increased or decreased danger of mine explosions, depending on whether the pressure was low or high respectively.

### INTERCOAST TRADE JUMPS

Was \$125,000,000 by Panama and Tehuantepec Last Year.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The value of the commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States by way of the isthmus of Panama and Tehuantepec during the last year was \$125,000,000. The record in this trade, says a statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics to-day, seems likely to be even more rapid with the opening of the Panama Canal.

The record for the five months ended with November shows \$24,500,000 in merchandise passed from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast by way of the Tehuantepec Railroad and \$5,000,000 worth by the Panama Railroad. The value of that passing from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic by way of the Tehuantepec line was about \$14,500,000, and by the Panama line \$5,500,000. This indicates that the total value of the westbound traffic for the half year ended with December was approximately \$30,000,000 across the Tehuantepec route and \$6,000,000 by way of the Panama line.

The value of eastbound traffic coming from the Pacific coast ports and Hawaii was \$10,000,000 by way of Tehuantepec and \$2,000,000 by way of Panama.

### POSTOFFICE PLANS UPSET

Parcel Post Forces Changes in Buildings Costing Millions.

Washington, Jan. 26.—To provide adequate space for handling parcel post business it will be necessary to revise plans of many public buildings in which post offices are located, and negotiations to this end already have been instituted by Postmaster General Hitchcock. To-day the Postmaster General invited the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and his assistants to co-operate in the matter with the building committee of the Post-office Department and the special parcel post committee.

At present public buildings are under contract, and appropriations have been made for \$25 more by Congress. They approximate in cost \$50,000,000. The plans for these buildings have been prepared without regard for the needs of the parcel post system.

In 75 postoffices located in government buildings it will be necessary to make alterations. In some instances the purchase of additional ground on which to construct annexes will have to be made.

### FATHER'S BLOOD SAVES SON

Boy, Weak from Hemorrhages, Stronger After Infusion.

John Davis, sixteen years old, of No. 455 Fourth avenue, was taken to Bellevue on Saturday last by his father, George Davis, suffering from internal hemorrhages. The boy was in a weakened condition, and although Drs. Lee and Boehm worked over him all of Saturday night, they were unable to stop the flow of blood. Yesterday the doctors decided to use horse serum, which was used a short time ago in the hospital in a similar case with great success. The serum stopped the flow of blood, but the boy was so weak that his life was despaired of. Yesterday, when the father called, the doctors told him that unless the boy was supplied with fresh blood he would not live.

The father voluntarily offered to supply his own blood. Father and son were then placed on adjoining cots and fourteen ounces of blood from the father was transfused into the son, after which it was said that the boy had shown considerable improvement and would possibly recover.

## FIXED NIAGARA POLICY

Pressed by Stimson

Board of Officers Going to Falls to Investigate Water Diversion and Scenic Problems.

### STATE CONTROL RESISTED

Burton Law Expires March 4 and War Department Seeks Permanent Legislation by Present Congress.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The board appointed by Secretary Stimson of the War Department to report upon the problem of the diversion of water from Niagara Falls, as well as its proper distribution and the preservation of the scenic beauty of the cataract, will visit the falls this week to make a personal investigation. This board consists of Lieutenant Colonel Mason M. Patrick, Lieutenant Colonel Francis J. Kernan and Major Charles Keller.

The Burton act, which controls the diversion of water to the American side of the Niagara River and limits the amount of horsepower which may be transmitted into the United States from Canada, will expire by limitation on March 4 next. An effort is being made to wrest control of the diversion of water from the federal government and vest it in the New York State government.

### State Claim Opposed.

This proposition is strenuously opposed by the federal authorities, who maintain that the problems involved lie clearly within the jurisdiction of the War Department, which controls all navigable waters. The War Department meets the argument of adherents to the idea of New York State jurisdiction, that the section of the Niagara River involved is not navigable and therefore not under control of the War Department, with the counter claim that the Niagara River is an integral part of a great navigation system and cannot be considered separately. Federal authorities likewise assert that the Niagara, being a boundary river, should clearly be under national control.

The Burton law provides that the Secretary of War may issue revocable permits for the diversion of an aggregate amount of water not exceeding 15,000 cubic feet a second, of which no individual or company can use more than 5,000 cubic feet a second. The act likewise authorizes the Secretary of War to issue revocable permits for the transmission into the United States of electrical power generated in Canada to the limit of 100,000 horsepower, provided this amount, with that generated and used in Canada, shall not exceed an aggregate of 200,000 horsepower.

In 1910, four years after the enactment of the Burton law, a boundary water treaty affecting the situation was negotiated between Great Britain and the United States. In agreeing that it was expedient to limit the diversion of waters from the Niagara River, so that the level of Lake Erie and the flow of the stream should not be appreciably affected, both parties sought to accomplish their object with the least possible injury to investments which already had been made in the construction of power plants under grants from the State of New York and the Dominion of Canada.

### Treaty Sanctioned Greater Diversion.

This treaty authorized the United States to permit the diversion of not more than 20,000 cubic feet of water per second, while the Canadian government was empowered to authorize the diversion of not more than 25,000 cubic feet per second. The larger concession was granted the Canadians as an offset to the privilege then, as now, enjoyed by the United States through the diversion of water from Lake Michigan for the Chicago drainage plan. The Secretary of War has not granted permits for the diversion of an amount of water in excess of 15,000 cubic feet.

Commercial interests repeatedly have called upon the Secretary of War for permits to divert increasing amounts of water from the stream, and many hearings have been held before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Secretary Stimson seeks to present a definite policy to Congress in time to permit of permanent legislation before the close of the present session of Congress.

### WILSON'S KIN SEEKS JOB

His Brother in Scramble for Secretary of the Senate.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Jan. 26.—Three newspaper men, including the brother of the President-elect, are in a scramble for the position of secretary of the Senate when that body passes into Democratic hands after March 4.

Senator Luke Lea announced to-day that he would present to the Democratic caucus the name of Joseph R. Wilson, of Nashville, as a candidate. Tennessee also has another applicant in Colonel Robert M. Gates, a Washington newspaper correspondent with a string of Southern papers, and Robert W. Woolley, newspaper correspondent and former special investigator for the Stanley steel investigating committee, is a Kentucky applicant.

During the recent campaign Joseph R. Wilson was attached to the National Democratic Headquarters, and Senator Lea, his sponsor, was an "original" Wilson man.

Friends of the candidates have been busy electing for several weeks, but the entry of the brother of the President-elect has tangled the situation.

### LONG DEATH RACE LOST

J. T. Whitney's Daughter Two Hours Late from California.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)  
Glassboro, N. J., Jan. 25.—John T. Whitney, one of the most prominent and successful glass manufacturers in the United States, died at his home, Holybush, here, this morning, and his daughter, Mrs. J. Boyd Nixon, an only child, lost in a race with death across the continent by only two hours. Mr. Whitney had been ill only a fortnight and was not considered in a serious condition until a few days ago.

When he learned that he was in danger he had Mrs. Nixon telegraphed for at once and she started with all possible haste from her home in Berkeley, Cal., for her father's bedside. She arrived at 10 o'clock this morning and was heartbroken to learn that her father had passed away at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Whitney, who was fifty-six years old, was one of the founders and principal stockholders of the Whitney Glass Company here, one of the largest establishments in the country and the principal industry of the town. He was a former president and one of the leaders in the National Association of Glass Manufacturers.

## LOST LINK TO PROVE \$8,000,000 CLAIM

Heirs of Joseph Valliere Want Part of Site of City of New Orleans.

With the discovery of the baptismal record of Joseph Valliere, a French adventurer, his heirs, who are scattered throughout the United States, believe that at last they have found the last link needed to prove their claims to a tract of land eighty miles wide and 120 miles long on the banks of the White River, on which part of the city of New Orleans stands. The land is valued at between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000. For years the heirs had engaged law firms to push their claims, and recently a law firm in Manhattan took up the quest, and John Hart, who was engaged to complete the chain of evidence, found in the parish of Etienne de Beaumont, in Quebec, Canada, the baptismal record of Joseph Valliere.

This record sets forth that he was baptized May 25, 1566, by G. Plante, parish priest. His parents were Remy Valliere and Catherine Cusse. The godfather was Joseph Cusse and the godmother Elizabeth Roy. By means of this record the subsequent adventures of Valliere were traced and his living descendants found.

### Heirs on Long Island.

According to the record thus far obtained, the Valliere heirs who hope to share the fortune, if it is obtained, are Mrs. Clara Valliere and Ernest Valliere, of No. 25 Hubbard street, Long Island City; George Valliere, of No. 25 Hubbard street, Long Island City; Mary E. Kennedy, of No. 115 Lincoln street, Corona; Oswald J. Valliere, of Washington street, Laurel Hill; Mrs. Zoe Pochette, of No. 66 41 street, Long Island City; Mrs. Anna Schackert, of No. 24 24 street, Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. Anna Jarvis, of Jersey City; Joseph Valliere, of No. 27 Hickey street, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Anna Valliere, of No. 32 14 street, Troy, N. Y.; and Mrs. Joseph Charbon, of Frederick, Mich.

It was in 1567, when France for the time being relinquished her claim to the west bank of the Mississippi, including the site on which New Orleans now stands, to the King of Spain, that Caron de Carondelet, the new Governor, found Joseph Valliere with a band of retainers looking it over a strip of the forest. In 1567 Carondelet, having an eye to business, took Valliere into the service of Spain, made him a don, gave him command of a troop of soldiers and granted him the estate already mentioned.

Archives of that period which have been unearthed in the search show that Don Valliere held his possessions and died in 1594 without issue or making a will.

### Spain Recognized Claims.

Following his death, members of his family established their right to the grant through the records filed in New Orleans, and squatters who had settled on the tract were evicted by the then government. When Spain returned Louisiana to France the archives of the Spanish administration were removed to Havana, where, before the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, those relating to the Valliere grant were copied for the heirs.

With the new evidence obtained it is said the Valliere heirs have enlisted the services of United States Senator O'Gorman in having their claim taken up in Washington, and papers are being prepared for the fight which they hope will establish their right to be paid by the government for the land now occupied by a part of New Orleans. In 1890 Congress passed an act which recognized the claim and gave title to those who could satisfactorily establish their relationship to the land which at the time of proof of relationship had not been occupied and title vested by other acts of Congress.

### DEPOSE BOWLING LEADERS

Columbian Five Again Goes to Front in Tourney.

Both the individual and team leaders in the Athletic Bowling League were defeated in the course of the last week, instead of Jersey City being on the top of the club list, Columbian has once more taken the first position. Meanwhile, Hammacher, of Roseville, has been superseded by last year's champion, Asa Harris, who rolls with Jersey City. Harris has completed in three more games than Hammacher, but his advantage is a matter of only a few pins. Like the contest among the teams, the individual competition is anybody's race.

### STANDING AND AVERAGES FOLLOW:

Club	Won	Lost	Average	H. S.
Columbian	15	9	809.9	1,091
Jersey City	14	10	806.2	1,080
Hammacher	14	10	806.5	1,070
Norfolk	13	11	806.4	1,070
North End	12	12	804.18	1,065
Long Island	12	12	801.11	1,063
Newark Bay	11	13	801.6	1,060
Monte Carlo	9	15	801.6	1,060
Passaic	8	16	802.4	1,054

### INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES FOLLOW:

Name and Club	Games	Average	H. S.
Harris, Jersey City	25	192.6	243
Hammacher, Roseville	24	187.9	225
Van Ness, Roseville	24	187.9	225
Georges, New York	24	187.1	223
Roberts, New York	24	187.1	223
Hoppe, North End	24	186.23	222
Pope, Columbia	24	185.3	217
Perry, Newark Bay	12	184.8	222
B. West, Columbia	24	184.6	219
Bathory, Columbia	24	184.3	218
Perry, Newark Bay	12	183.12	218
North End	24	182.10	216
Trist, Jersey City	24	182.21	215
G. Hoff, Columbia	24	182.12	214
Engle, Montclair	24	182.14	214
Camp, Elizabethtown	24	180.1	206
Lapin, Columbia	24	179.19	207
Norrie, Elizabethtown	24	179.15	203
Blodgett, Jersey City	24	178.14	203
Jane, Columbia	24	178.10	202
Lockwood, Montclair	24	178.9	202
Wheeler, Elizabethtown	6	179	217
Henderson, Columbia	24	178.17	204
Clark, Passaic	24	178.16	203
Clark, North End	24	178.12	203
Wood, Roselle	24	177.20	202
South, Columbia	24	177.11	201
A. West, Elizabethtown	24	176.10	201
Uyver, Newark Bay	12	176.8	201
Miller, Jersey City	24	175.21	202
Pope, Columbia	24	175.21	202
Hammer, Roseville	24	175.15	202
Martel, Columbia	24	175.7	202
Kingsland, Columbia	24	174.13	197
Applegate, Columbia	24	173.23	203
Moffatt, Roseville	24	173.2	203
Shaw, Columbia	24	172.14	204
Amth, Passaic	18	172.4	198
Wood, Columbia	24	171.8	197
Hauer, Montclair	24	170.6	203
Clute, New York	24	170.4	203
Smith, Columbia	24	169.15	202
Smith, Columbia	24	168.29	207
Smith, Columbia	24	168.10	207
Hansen, Montclair	21	164.10	202
Row, Elizabethtown	6	162.2	198
Jager, Newark Bay	11	161.11	197
Schoonmaker, Passaic	12	161.1	194

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AN ATTRACTIVE FALL WINTER RESORT AMONG THE PINES, offering dry, healthful climate, social advantages and every opportunity for outdoor recreation.

**LAUREL IN THE PINES**  
New Open FRANK F. SMITH, Mgr.  
CENTRAL R. R. of N. J.

## CUBAN WINS ANOTHER

Capablanca Makes It Six Straight in Chess Tourney.

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